





## IE NEWS

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agham and Dr Owen of a giant out-ward of Overseas which would have a Foreign and Com-Office with the Overseas Develop-ment of the Depart-ade.

gravamen of the is call for a reor-dering in Britain's relations. It is judged all to have lost none because of mini-sters about its imple-menting the machinery of it of six, led by Sir Berrill, head of the staff, regards the report presents on al structures as to the desirable new and skills defined. It revives in acute traditional Whitehall about the relative specialists and

ignifies that many selfish overseas already specialists being immigration, diplomatic communal-ism and, to a ant, aid. The argu-ment greater professional-ism is urged on a "high public expenditure" amounts annually to about £350m gross.

The philosophy of the generalist all-rounders is judged inappropriate for all but a handful of officials destined for ambassadorial posts. If accepted the review staff's philosophy could have significant implications for recruitment and training in Whitehall as a whole.

Looking forward to the next 10 to 15 years, the review recommends greater flexibility of response to unforeseen changes, particularly in world economic conditions. It was not impressed during its 18 months investigation by the manner in which Britain's overseas machine adapted itself to the formation of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in the autumn of 1973.

A key word in the report is "commonality". The team became convinced that there need be no difference between the desk man in a Whitehall ministry formulating commercial policy, for example, and his counterpart in the Diplomatic Service disseminating that policy abroad.

Although the Diplomatic Service is unlikely to be abolished, ministers may well be impressed by the need for a greater interchange of home and foreign-based staff. Many more "firemen" will be flown out from London when needed abroad in preference to keeping a permanent man on the spot.

Although the team's primary brief was to review foreign policy objectives and methods, it has kept a sharp eye on costs. The areas examined have embraced diplomatic, defence, broadcasting, trade and cultural relations, whose share of public expenditure amounts annually to about £350m gross.

The figure falls to about

£300m when the earnings of the consular service, the Export Credit Guarantee Department and the British Council are subtracted.

The team questioned whether much of Britain's high-quality effort in terms of political reporting, secure communications and the levels of staffing they inspired, was necessary in as many parts of the world as are covered at present.

It concluded that the requirements of present policy, given the truncated role of Britain in the world, do not everywhere justify present expenditures of men, money and effort.

In 1975-76, for example, the country spent about £20m on telegrams, postal services and the use of the diplomatic bag. The report is judged in Whitehall to represent a "qualitative leap" from its predecessors, published by the Plowden and Duncan committees, in that it raises fundamental questions about the nature of external relations as well as their level.

The overriding importance of adopting a new approach has led some reformers within Whitehall to welcome the Prime Minister's objection to a new "super ministry" of overseas affairs.

If such a department were to be established, it is argued, the new institution could become dominated by diplomats of a traditional type, a result that would make change even more difficult than the present dispersed structure of responsibilities.

The report has been delayed by industrial trouble at the Stationery Office. It will not be considered by the full Cabinet until it is in printed form.

8ft fence at  
Wembley  
to hold back  
hooligans

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

Large parts of the famous Wembley turf were probably being transplanted in Scottish gardens yesterday. The damage caused when more than 10,000 Scots invaded the pitch after Scotland's 2-1 defeat of England on Saturday was estimated by the groundsmen at about £15,000. Other damage to the stadium will cost £10,000 to repair.

More than 2,000 policemen and women, some on horses, were unable to stop the "invasion" but there is unlikely to be such a scene again because the Wembley authorities are to build an 8ft fence round the pitch.

Many Scottish supporters arrived in London on Friday and one of them dived to his death into a fountain at Trafalgar Square that afternoon. There were 289 arrests.

Most of the Scots were in good humour when they arrived at Wembley hours before the kickoff. Some, however, were even more jubilant when their team convincingly beat England.

At the final whistle thousands of them easily broke through the police cordon around the Wembley pitch and celebrated by taking souvenir turfs. For a quarter of an hour the police could do nothing about what Mr Ted Croker, the Football Association secretary, described as "the worst invasion I have ever seen".

Eventually a line of police began to clear the pitch and they were helped by mounted colleagues, including one on a white horse. It was a reminder of 1933, when a police officer had to clear the pitch before the first Wembley FA Cup Final could begin.



Wembley hooliganism: Scottish supporters climbing over one of the goals (left), and Mr Don Gallacher, the head groundsman, later inspecting damaged turf.

There was little serious violence on Saturday, but the pitch was so badly damaged that Wembley officials doubted whether it could be repaired in time for a schoolboys' international game on June 18.

Mr Len Went, a Wembley official said: "The pitch has been destroyed. I wish we had fences now. We thought we saw some damage here in 1967, when the Scots dug up the centre circle, but it was nothing like this devastation."

The Wembley authorities had already planned to build fences but there has been a delay in the manufacture. It is now hoped to have them in place in time for England's

World Cup qualifying match against Italy in November. Mr Croker said: "We dare not allow this sort of thing to continue. I abhor the idea of fences, but nearly all the grounds on the Continent have them and we have no choice but to follow their example."

International regulations demand that any ground used for a European cup final must have a fenced pitch, but in Britain the authorities have been reluctant to fall in line. Mr. Howells, Minister with responsibility for sport, said yesterday that there was gate-crashing at the start of the new football season.

It appeared that there were

more people in the stadium than there were legitimate tickets and he would be discussing that with Wembley officials. "Either a large number of forged tickets were about or some method of circumventing the turnstiles was being operated. The Football Association has to ask itself some questions about the distribution of tickets."

Mr Walter Johnson, MP for Derby, South, called on the Government yesterday to direct the Football Association to ensure that all grounds holding more than 10,000 people are fenced before the start of the new football season.

Match report, page 12

New call for  
training  
of jobless  
youth

From Our Education  
Correspondent

Harrogate

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education has added its voice to demands for an integrated policy on the education and training of unemployed young people.

The newly published Holland report, on which a government decision is expected within the next few weeks, recommends the abolition of job-creation and training schemes organized by the Manpower Services Commission of the Department of Employment, and their replacement by a single work-experience and training programme under the auspices of the commission.

The report proposes that each young person taking a course in the programme would receive a tax-free maintenance allowance of £18 a week.

At the annual meeting of the association in Harrogate over the weekend, delegates representing 70,000 members in colleges of further education, teacher-training colleges and polytechnics welcomed the report as "a basis for... a large-scale integrated programme of education, training, work-experience and job-creation projects compatible with the individual social and economic needs of young unemployed."

Despite opposition from the executive, delegates called on the Department of Education and Science to assume responsibility for such a programme. Mr Thomas Driver, general secretary, said he was disappointed that no progress had been made on introducing minimum standards for teachers in further education.

e Cabinet vote on  
C to avert split

Clark  
Correspondent

void Cabinet resign-ation prevent a demora- in the Labour Party act elections to the Parliament. Mr is prepared to give a free vote on the of the Bill when it is in later this year to the poll.

decision is likely to be by the Cabinet when this week or next endorse a statement-ure of the Bill, Jr-ic by Mr Foot, Lord- of the Council and the Commons, when resumes next Mon-ey Whitman recess.

had been told that i be allowed a free e method of election- ple of the Bill has- een that they must- r the second reading, ting, have the Govern-ment for Mr Callaghan in the European- eeting.

members who have strong reservations- e Bill or the regional- od of election now- clude Mr Foot; Mr- d Bonn, Secretary of Energy; Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the ent; Mr John Silkin, of Agriculture; Mr

Booth, Secretary of State for Employment; and Mr Orme, Minister for Social Security.

Reports that Mr Shore, Mr Benn and Mr Orme had indicated that they would resign rather than vote for the principle of the Bill could not be confirmed yesterday. In government circles there was no direct confirmation of the "free vote" decision; it was suggested that MPs and the public should wait until Mr Foot makes his statement to Parliament next week.

Such a free vote would be seen as a remarkable constitutional precedent. In government quarters some attempt is being made to liken the situation to that which existed during the referendum on Britain's continued membership of the European Economic Community, when Sir Harold Wilson was Prime Minister. Ministers were then given free scope to campaign according to their beliefs.

But the present Bill is a government commitment. It has been promised in the Queen's Speech, and Mr Callaghan has pledged that the Government will use its best endeavours to get the Bill on the statute book in time for the elections to be held by the target date of May or June next year.

On such Bills it is generally assumed that the Cabinet accepts collective responsibility for getting the legislation through.

Pay rush 'might affect  
North Sea oil surplus'

By Our Political Correspondent  
Political Correspondent

With the prospect of tough bargaining ahead to get trade union and government agreement on phase three of the incomes policy, Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned the unions on Saturday that if there is a scramble for higher wages after July 31, the United Kingdom might get no surplus from North Sea oil, and there would certainly be a big increase in unemployment.

Having a nationwide audience in mind, Mr Healey had to cope with a running barrage of shouts and catcalls when he addressed the Nottinghamshire miners' rally. Mr Healey began optimistically. He said that in late summer there would be the beginning of a steady fall in inflation, "and quite a sharp one with luck, because the increased petrol duty comes off in August and I hope we shall also have had another cut in mortgage rates."

Referring to his Budget statement, the Chancellor said that at that time "the experts" forecast an inflation rate of 13 per cent before the end of the year and single figures by this time next year. "That was based on the assumption that the nation's earnings as a whole, including overtime and so on, do not rise more than 10 per cent in the

next round; in other words, that the average increase in wages rates about what it is this year."

"That is why what happens after-phase two is so important. If we can get inflation into single figures by a year from now we shall enter the era of North Sea oil in a good position to take full advantage of it."

Against the noise of interruptions, Mr Healey asserted: "If, on the other hand, we were daft enough to go back to the sort of wage explosion we had two years ago, we might not have a surplus at all, and it is certain that unemployment would be rising to new heights."

Tory tax pledge: A Conservative Government would promote growth in the economy by big tax cuts, Mr Edward Taylor, MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, and Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said on Saturday.

It is the only way to encourage saving, investment and jobs creation," he told party supporters in Edinburgh. "We will not waste oil revenues with mad nationalization schemes but will use them to promote investment and to give Scotland and Britain the right back-up for expanding industry and providing better transport services and good roads."

The aim must be to expand industrial output and keep industries modern and alive.

## £12,050 required to build average five-room house

The average price of a newly built private dwelling of five habitable rooms, including a kitchen but excluding bathrooms, in the United Kingdom in the third quarter of 1975 was £10,320 and in the first quarter of 1977 was £12,050, an increase of 16.8 per cent.

Employment, May 26  
Money values: The sums of £340 and £470 in April, 1955, and April, 1968, respectively had internal purchasing power equivalent to that of £1,000 in April, 1975.

Income tax: The numbers liable to tax on earnings of less than £1,500, less than £2,000 and less than £3,000 respectively by range of total net income are 1.8 million, 3.7 million and 5.1 million.

Treasury, May 24

Answers in  
Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Low incomes: The number of people, counting husband and wife as one, whose total income was insufficient for them to be taxable in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 was respectively 9.4 million, 8.2 million, and 7.7 million.

Treasury, May 26

Tax relief: A breakdown of the £1,454m of tax reliefs for those

with net incomes of £4,000 or more a year is as follows: £4,000-£4,999, £386m; £5,000-£5,999, £294m; £6,000-£7,999, £310m; £8,000-£9,999, £170m; £10,000 and over, £248m.

Treasury, May 26

Bus and rail fares: The average increase in motor running costs, bus fares and rail fares respectively since February, 1974, has been 80 per cent, 100 per cent, and 115 per cent.

Transport, May 26

Pharmacists: The average profit for a pharmacist for a prescription and the average annual profit for a pharmacy on National Health Service prescribing, expressed in constant values in each of the past five years for which figures are available, were:

1972, 21p, £5,777; 1973, 22p,

£6,004; 1974, 21p, £6,286; 1975, 21p, £6,351; 1976 (estimate), 20p, £6,469.

Social Services, May 25  
Interpol: The British contribution to the estimated costs of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, for 1977-78 is £159,825. The annual cost of maintaining the national central bureau of Interpol at New Scotland Yard is estimated to be £420,000.

Home Office, May 27  
Nuclear fuel: The total throughput of spent magnox fuel reprocessed at Windscale in each year from 1970 to 1976, expressed in tonnes of uranium, was as follows: 1970-71, 1.177; 1971-72, 1.024; 1972-73, 765; 1973-74, 730; 1974-75, 1,121; 1975-76, 589; 1976-77, 935.

Energy, May 27

## zard of spreading weapon materials

issues that fan emotions on the subject.

The one hazard recognized on both sides of the argument is the potential spread of weapon materials.

In an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs recently Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said: "The world is increasingly forced to look to nuclear power as a means of sustaining life, in the full knowledge that nuclear power, if misused, adds to the danger of destroying life once and for all."

"None of us, nuclear and non-nuclear states alike, has yet fully come to terms with its implications. We have little time left in which to develop international strategy to control the danger of nuclear-weapon proliferation."

Security matters figure prominently in a statement from Mr Justice Parker on the arrangement for the Windscale inquiry. No evidence can be allowed that would prejudice national security, either by disclosing our own defence measures or by providing information that might help others to develop a nuclear weapons capability or improve an existing one.

Similarly, evidence cannot be allowed that might assist a terrorist organization to gain access or claim to have gained access to special nuclear materials.

Mr Justice Parker suggests that it would be in one's interest if an endeavour to secure a rejection of the planning application was accompanied by a disclosure of information that would help others, over whom we have no control, to create their own supplies of plutonium, or that exposes nuclear installations in this country to vulnerability from terrorists.

There are several routes to making a nuclear bomb, but the two well-established ones need either enriched uranium or plutonium. The Hiroshima bomb

was of the first type, and the one at Nagasaki used plutonium. The critical mass for a weapon made from uranium-235 is about 50kg and for plutonium-239 less than 10kg, and the first nuclear test, five of the six countries that have exploded devices used plutonium: China was the exception.

Uranium ores contain only tiny amounts of less than 0.7 per cent of the fissile isotope U-235. Yet a critical mass for a weapon contains more than 98 per cent of U-235; obtained hitherto from big, complicated and very expensive enrichment plants.

Secrecy surrounding the design of those plants has been one of the most effective blocks to the spread of strategically important material; however, new enrichment technologies have been devised that make things easier for less industrialized countries to acquire the skills, plant and raw materials for enrichment.

Plutonium does not occur in nature. It is made in nuclear reactors as part of the fission process and then extracted in a chemical reprocessing plant.

The first reactors were built specifically for plutonium production for military programmes several years before the possibility of harnessing atomic energy for electricity generation was attempted. Thus the dividing line between the commercial and the military potential of a nuclear power programme is a very fine one.

Development of nuclear weapons is formally quite a complicated business. For instance, the plutonium created in a reactor of a power station is usually so heavily contaminated with other isotopes of the same element as to make the material impractical for weapons manufacture.

Nevertheless, a country determined to produce its own nuclear explosives, as demonstrated by India, need not base its development exclusively on

power generation. A small and comparatively simple nuclear reactor with fuel rods of natural uranium metal will yield a material that most semi-industrial nations could convert to military use.

More than a hundred nuclear power stations are in operation in 15 countries, and another 16 countries will be introducing their first one during the next few years.

The fact that so many of the existing nuclear users among the industrial countries have refrained from weapon development owes much to their political stability: there is little doubt of their technical competence to undertake weapon work.

The question is whether what has so far held true for such nations as Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany and Japan will also apply to Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, South Korea and South Africa in the future.

The bulk of the power stations in operation, under construction and on order are of the American light water reactor design, using uranium fuel enriched to about 3 per cent.

One estimate suggests that the plutonium available from that type of power station reactor, provided reprocessing is adopted, may rise from seven tonnes two years ago to more than 300 tonnes by the turn of the century.

In terms of weapons, that represents an astronomical amount of strategic material. The total amount of fuel being processed will rise from 2,000 tonnes a year now to 200,000 tonnes by the year 2000.

That was the context in which President Carter viewed the issue when declaring a moratorium on reprocessing in the United States in the hope of encouraging a review by other countries of their plans. Moreover, the extensive and complicated policy behind Mr Carter's proposals have a direct bearing on the Windscale plans.

The Commonwealth.  
A view from  
Prince Charles.

On June 8th The Times is publishing a Special Report on the Commonwealth with an introductory article specially written by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

In addition there will be contributions from Sir Harold Wilson and the former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr. Arnold Smith.

The Report will examine the role of the Commonwealth in the World, the triangular relationship between Great Britain, the Commonwealth and the E.E.C., the activities of various official and unofficial Commonwealth organisations, as well as the structure, objectives and significance of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Also the vital role of British and

Commonwealth based Banks and other financial institutions in furthering trade within and beyond the Commonwealth will be examined closely, and a progress report made on the activities of the expert group set up in 1975 to explore how the gap between rich and poor nations might best be closed.

This Report marks the opening of the first Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government to be held in London since 1969. This event, coupled with the Queen's Silver Jubilee and her recent overseas tours, makes 1977 a year of intense interest in Commonwealth affairs.

Read all about it in The Times next Wednesday.



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Chapter 8. The USSR—  
Article 69. The Union  
of Soviet Socialist Republics is an  
equal multinational state  
on the basis of the free  
association of nations and  
continued

**The first truly European newspaper.**

## The first truly European newspaper:

## JET CONSTITUTION

1 from page 4

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disabled care of the  
Union shall be equal in  
the Union.

175. The youth and  
education of the Union  
shall be equal in the  
Union.

176. The women and  
family care of the  
Union shall be equal in  
the Union.

177. The children and  
education of the Union  
shall be equal in the  
Union.

178. The elderly and  
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Union shall be equal in  
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the Union.

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education of the Union  
shall be equal in the  
Union.

184. The women and  
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Union shall be equal in  
the Union.

185. The children and  
education of the Union  
shall be equal in the  
Union.

## WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

## Agreement with ultra-orthodox party gives Mr Beigin enough support to form coalition

From Moshe Brillant  
Tel Aviv, June 5

Mr Menachem Beigin today secured enough support for a narrow coalition government made up of Likud and the religious parties.

The ultra-orthodox Agudat Yisrael Party, which has four seats in the Knesset, agreed today to join or support the Government, subject to ratification by a council of Torah sages comprising 11 venerable rabbis.

Together with Mr Beigin's Likud, the National Religious Party and Mr Moshe Dayan, they would give the coalition 63 of the 120 Knesset seats.

Mr Beigin is expected to receive the mandate officially on Tuesday from President Katzir who today completed his round of consultations with party leaders. A senior Likud source said the party wanted to present the Cabinet to Parliament on June 15. Mr Beigin still hoped to broaden his coalition by incorporating Professor Yigal Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), with 15 seats, and the Agudat Yisrael Workers with one.

Teams representing the DMC and Likud conferred today for more than two hours trying to bridge differences over foreign affairs and Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab areas. They will meet again on Tuesday when it will be decided whether to continue the talks.

The parties have not yet found a formula to bridge Likud's opposition to withdrawal from the West Bank and the DMC's advocacy of territorial compromise for peace.

On the settlement question, Likud proposed that all new Jewish settlements in the West Bank should require Government approval but the DMC feared the Likud-dominated Cabinet would be too generous with permits demanded that Cabinet consent must be unanimous.

Another bone of contention was the foreign affairs portfolio which the DMC wants for Professor Yadin and which Likud has offered to Mr Dayan.

An Agudat Yisrael leader said today the party will ask the Council of Sages later this week to approve their entering the coalition or at least voting for it in Parliament.

They did so after getting favourable responses to a series of religious demands. General Ezer Weizmann, who is expected to be Defence Minister, told them that girls who produce legal declarations that they object to conscription for military service on religious grounds will be asked no questions and will be released from service.

Likud also agreed that post-mortem examinations will be authorized with the consent of the deceased's family. Consideration will be given to demands for prohibiting abortions and curbing missionary activities among Jews while existing Sabbath laws will be more tightly enforced.

## Wave of terrorism in Spain

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, June 5

Terrorism continued its attempts this weekend to wreck Spain's first free elections for 40 years. They killed two policemen, blew up power lines in many parts of Madrid, and bombed a police barracks, a telephone exchange, television repeater stations and an unfinished nuclear power station.

The two policemen, members of the paramilitary Civil Guard, were machine-gunned yesterday morning by the First of October Anarchist Resistance Group (CRA). Their deaths brought the number of policemen killed by terrorists this year to 10.

In the Basque country, where a 48-hour ultimatum by kidnappers ran out early today, there was no word by late this afternoon of the fate of the president of the Spanish affiliate of Babcock-Wilcox, Señor Javier de Ybarra, aged 63. He was abducted from his home 16 days ago by terrorists from the Basque separatist organization ETA who demanded £3,500,000 ransom.

A bomb exploded this morning at a Civil Guard post at Tudela, near the northern city of Pamplona. There were no immediate reports of injuries, although damage was extensive.

Explosive charges today wrecked aerials at three mountain repeater stations in northern Spain of the state-run television network.

The attacks on electric power lines left nearly one fifth of Madrid without electricity yesterday morning.

To add to Spain's troubles, 50,000 hotel and restaurant workers in Majorca held a 24-hour strike over the weekend. It ended early this morning.

Barcelona, June 5.—About 300 members of the National Confederation of Labour, an anarchist-syndicalist union, held a peaceful sit-in today in the offices of the Barcelona newspaper *Solidaridad Nacional*.

The demonstrators were demanding the right to take over the newspaper, which before General Franco's victory in 1939 was the union's organ, publishing under the title *Solidaridad Obrera*—Agencia France-Press.



Chicago violence: Youths gather to overturn a vehicle. A police squad car burns in the background.

## Police open fire in gang clash

Chicago, June 5.—A gang feud during a Puerto Rican celebration in the park here ended in a riot that left two people shot dead by police and at least 30 injured.

Police said yesterday's trouble erupted when two street gangs, the Latin Kings and the Cobras, decided to settle old scores. About 3,000 rioters surged out of Humboldt Park, Chicago, to be confronted by about 100 police wearing helmets and carrying plastic shields.

The police broke out and police said they shot dead two young Puerto Rican men who opened fire on them. At least 10 other people received bullet wounds and a building and several cars were set on fire. More than 100 people were arrested.

Among the injured was a local radio journalist who received a broken arm and neck injuries.

Violence began a few hours after the Puerto Rican nationalist group FALN claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion which rocked an office building in the city centre.

The picnic in the park was held after a parade to mark the end of Puerto Rican week in the city.

Police said that traditional Puerto Rican gatherings often ended in fighting, but never on such a scale. The last serious riots in the area were in 1966 when scores of people were injured during five days of disturbances.

Many of yesterday's arrests were made as police backed by mounted officers made repeated sorties into alleys and sidestreets and dragged out rock-throwing youths.

By midnight, the area of the disturbance had quieted down. Exhausted police, some of whom had been called in on their day off, squatted along street corners.

A Fair Share discount store had burned for two hours before police were able to bring in the firemen at about 10.30 pm. Even then, the fire crews were pelted with stones and beer cans as they fought the blaze that spread to a three-storey brick building near by containing stores and some flats. No injuries were reported.

Mr Michael Bilandic, the acting Mayor, toured the area after the violence late last night.—Reuters and AP.

## Pakistan barred from buying fighter-bomber

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, June 5

Decisions are awaited at the Vatican which should complete the aging Pope's design for the closing stage of his pontificate.

The great question still outstanding is the identity of the successor to Mr Giovanni Benelli, the powerful Under-Secretary at the Secretariat of State who has been appointed Archbishop of Florence and nominated a cardinal.

The second question is what the new cardinal's function will be, as he quite plainly is not a personage to take a second place easily and enjoys the full confidence of the Pope.

He himself may have had personal doubts about the change because apparently he was more than ready to remain with the Pope until the end of the reign, whatever that might have cost him for the future.

The power he has wielded for 10 years as the dominating figure in the Curia and his great efficiency have left their resentments. But the purpose of his going now looks clear.

The Italian hierarchy will have a leader for the first time since the war. The present chairman of the national episcopal conference, Cardinal Poma, Archbishop of Bologna, suffers from serious ill-health and is not a particularly strong personality. Cardinal Pellegrino, the much admired Archbishop of Turin, has asked to go because of problems with his health.

Cardinal Colombo, in Milan, does not have the stature of a national figure and is past retiring age. Cardinal Luciani, the Patriarch of Venice, is younger but is not looked on as a natural head of the hierarchy. Cardinal Siri, in Genoa, is too extreme a conservative.

The present Pope before his election was regarded as the

outstanding member of the Italian hierarchy. Much of his life was spent in being most people's likely candidate for the papacy. But he always had no serious doubts of having been virtually dismissed in 1954 by Pius XII from the same post which the new Cardinal Benelli is now leaving with ample dignity.

Cardinal Benelli will thus find himself in a unique position in the Church's recent history. His outlook on church affairs will be moderately on the lines of the Vatican Council, which in itself is important. Outside Italy, he is often accused of conservatism. By Italian standards he is not particularly conservative and he knows intimately what the Pope's thinking is on post-conciliar matters.

Potentially much more important is his outlook on the political situation. He is combative by nature, anti-communist and dismayed by the moral weakness which the governing Christian Democrats have shown despite the support accorded them by the Vatican (which in fact may have been crucial in the general election last year in allowing them to maintain a lead over the Communists).

He has concerned himself deeply with Italian internal affairs, much to the annoyance of some of his colleagues. The Communists are already the arbiters of the fate of the minority Christian Democratic government, as they are arbiters of the successful application of any severer economic policies.

They may in the future take more formal powers, in which case Cardinal Benelli and the hierarchy would provide a counterweight to an alliance between Christian Democrats and Communists.

At the very least, Cardinal

Benelli would see that the church's prerogatives were respected. And then, at the next conclave to elect the Pope's successor, he will have a voice of great weight. He will be able to organize Italian votes, which amount to a strong element even if not what they were. His knowledge of the machinery of the church and his international personality will lend him much authority. And by then, no doubt, some of the resentments against him will have worn off.

Whoever succeeds him will have to keep up a staggering level of efficiency. Current complainers no doubt will be saying in a few years' time how things went so much more smoothly in Cardinal Benelli's day.

As for the succession to the post of Under-Secretary, political point appears certain. The Pope has made up his mind who it should be, but for reasons of his own does not wish to announce his choice for the moment.

Short lists are on most Vatican briefing pads. Mr Achille Silvestrini, the Under-Secretary at the Department for Public Affairs, was a favourite but says frankly that it is not him. Mr Pio Laghi, the Apostolic Nuncio in Argentina, is frequently mentioned. So is Mr Luigi Poggi, the Vatican's travelling ambassador.

Another possibility is Mr Angelo Felici, now the Nuncio in Portugal after having served in Poland, Iran and elsewhere. He is a highly important figure in the church's hierarchy. He is also a close friend of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Italian Prime Minister, who is still leading the delicate task of a practical alliance between Christian Democrats and Communists to support his minority Government.

## Benelli successor is key question at Vatican

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, June 5

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## Three shot on French strike picket line

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, June 5

Unknown men fired 10 shots from a car early today at a strike picket in Rheims. Three strikers were wounded, one of them so seriously that he was in danger of dying.

The incident took place outside a glassworks, Verres-Macanique Champenoise. The car had first pulled up and one of its occupants got out to tear down one of the strikers' posters. He was attacked by the picket and set off a rear gun-bomb or made a dash for his escape. The car returned some 15 minutes later and the shots were fired.

Five minutes before the shooting a woman telephoned the central police station, in Rheims, and said: "My father is mad with rage; he wants to shoot at the strikers."

The conflict at the glassworks broke out on Tuesday after the management decided to dismiss two Communist union representatives on the ground that they had been "calling on the staff to provoke inappropriate work stoppages." A strike of the whole staff was called in protest and pickets posted at the entrance to the plant.

The management obtained a court order, and the police dispersed the pickets, but a protest demonstration was staged outside the

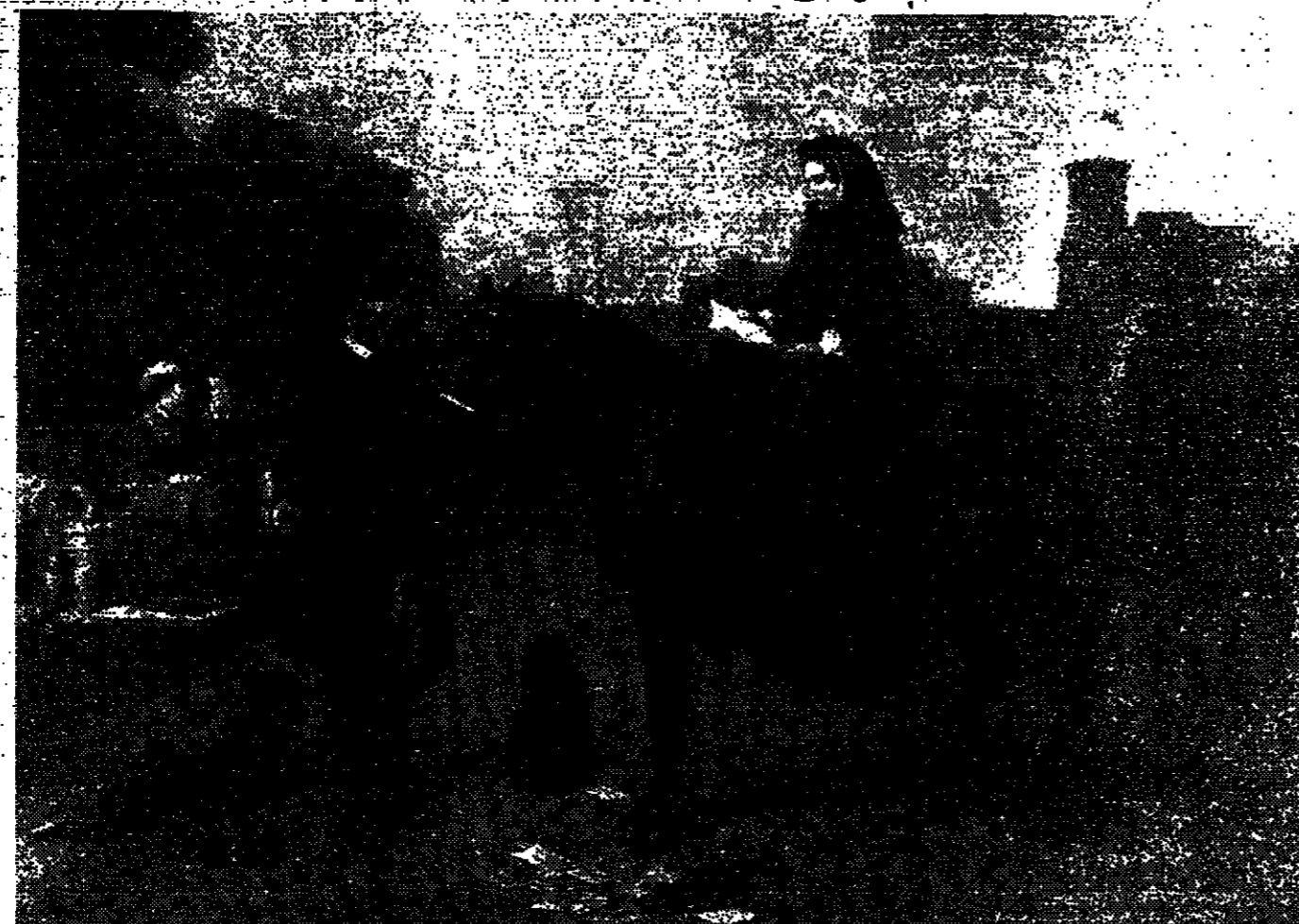


## ARTS

## Victorian celebrations dazzlingly recalled

on the nicely under-  
unborough and his  
Friends at Kenwood  
narrow), the exhibi-  
tiated, however ten-  
the Queen's Silver  
celebrations, have not  
suspicious far, much  
of conception. In  
Illiant Year" as the  
story (until July 10),  
aser, Jeremy Maas  
cue as well as his  
a the entry which  
icoria made in her  
the last day of her  
salle's Year, 1857, has  
a dazzling collection  
unfamiliar material in  
way which more than  
modest size of the  
mood and manner  
st true Jubilee.

ivate rooms of Bur-  
jouse are a perfect  
for the exhibition,  
the Saloon where the  
have been so sensu-  
ing in the bold  
panels with which  
risculed the walls  
ors have been falling  
them, thinking that  
a always been there,  
published since by the  
born painter, Charles  
Leslie (1794-1859),  
as short walls: Queen  
receiving the Sacra-  
Christening (1838)  
Christening of the  
Royal at Buckingham  
0 February, 1841, but  
is mainly dedicated  
Xaver Winterhalter  
who in Mr Maas's  
merges as the supreme  
ater. Visually link-  
family of Queen Vic-  
the other Courts of  
vesting it with more  
ouch of the Second  
In Prince Albert  
he ideal sister-in-  
vit of him (1842) he  
justice to the physical  
high so captivated his  
wife and which had  
disappeared by 1855,  
nes Saint included him  
7th Earl of Devon-  
the story of the  
Charge at Balaklava to  
ice Consort and the  
children at Windsor. The  
was a less responsive  
and in the formal  
executed as a pair to  
Albert, Winterhalter is  
by Victoria's slightly  
is look and her appa-  
re in clothes, at once  
d dowdy. However, the  
rait he painted in the  
year of a birthday  
for Prince Albert is  
justly successful, its  
hair in contrast to the  
tightly severe style  
he normally affected,  
the work an almost  
sensitivity. The grand



Landseer: Queen Victoria and John Brown

full-length of Queen Victoria  
with the Prince of Wales (1846)  
is one of the artist's master-  
pieces, with echoes of Zoffany  
in the meticulously painted  
black lace and pink satin and  
of Vigée-Lebrun in the dignified  
yet informal pose of the young  
prince, and has never been  
exhibited before. The same  
is true of Sir Francis Grant's  
Portrait of Queen Victoria  
which has hung in the United  
Service Club, since 1843 and  
which Mr Maas calls "arguably  
the most pleasing of any out-  
side the Royal Collection and  
the least known".

Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm's  
Jubilee bust of the Queen is so  
placed in the Reynolds Room  
as to be seen in profile against  
the Grant, while above Wilson's  
chancey piece in the Council  
Room a large canvas by Lauris  
Tuxen depicts The Royal  
Family at the time of the  
Jubilee, containing 55 portraits  
of the Queen, her children,  
grandchildren, their wives and  
husbands at Windsor on June  
22, 1857. The most important

"see-piece" in the exhibition is  
William Powell Frith's The  
Marriage of the Prince of  
Wales, 10 March 1863, which is  
shown together with 62 cartes  
de visite photographs utilized  
by the artist in the perfor-  
mance of this enormous under-  
taking, commissioned by  
Queen for £3,000. Jeremy Maas  
has written a fascinating  
account of the artist's endless  
negotiations with arrogant  
princelings to obtain sittings or  
even photographs, the incred-  
ible confusion which followed  
the actual ceremony, with  
elderly clerics and jewelled  
duchesses crammed into third-  
class railway carriages and the  
eventual triumph at the Royal  
Academy (1865) in The Prince  
of Wales's Wedding; the story  
of a picture (Cameron &  
Teghian/Davies & Charles,  
£5.55). The Queen watched the  
ceremony from the royal closet  
which looks down on the altar  
of St George's Chapel, garbed  
in the widow's weeds which she  
had worn since the Prince Con-  
sort's death in 1861 and which

she is wearing on horseback in  
Sir Edwin Landseer's Queen  
Victoria at Osborne (1866) in  
which the presence of John  
Brown did not go unremarked  
when it was exhibited at the  
Royal Academy the following  
year.

At the end of the Reynolds  
Room bust of George IV and  
William IV, uncles of the  
Queen, flank the window which  
gives on to the top-line area  
where the Academy's greatest  
treasure, Michelangelo's Tadeo  
Tondo is permanently displayed,  
and the organizers have gen-  
erally integrated it into the  
exhibition by having a bust of  
Prince Albert gaze at the tondo,  
while one of Victoria has eyes  
only for him.

The final section is a group of  
pictures shown at the Royal  
Jubilee Exhibition in Manches-  
ter in 1887, which was "artistic-  
ly limited to works" produced  
in the United Kingdom during  
the reign of Her Majesty the  
Queen", as the original pro-  
spectus puts it. In the Archi-  
tectural Room at Buckingham

House almost every aspect of  
the period is represented:  
Alma-Tadema's The Picture  
Gallery, Edwin Long's The  
Babylonian Marriage Market  
and Charles William Mitchell's  
Hypatia demonstrate the con-  
tinuing popularity of ancient  
history, while William Shake-  
speare Burton's The Wounded  
Cavalier, William Dyce's  
Titian's First Essay in Colour  
and George Dunlop Leslie's  
Portrait of a young man in  
historical periods and William  
Holman Hunt's London Bridge  
at Midnight: Rejoicings in  
Honour of the Marriage of the  
Prince and Princess of Wales,  
10 March 1863 and Sir Hubert  
von Herkomer's Hard Times  
evoked contrasting aspects of the  
contemporary scene.

From this Friday Amigoni's  
celebrated Portrait of HM  
Queen Elizabeth II from the  
Fishmongers' Hall will be  
added to the exhibition; it will  
be interesting to compare him  
with Winterhalter.

Jeffery Daniels

## The best there is

The Penguin  
Dictionary of  
Decorative Arts  
By John Fleming and  
Hugh Honour

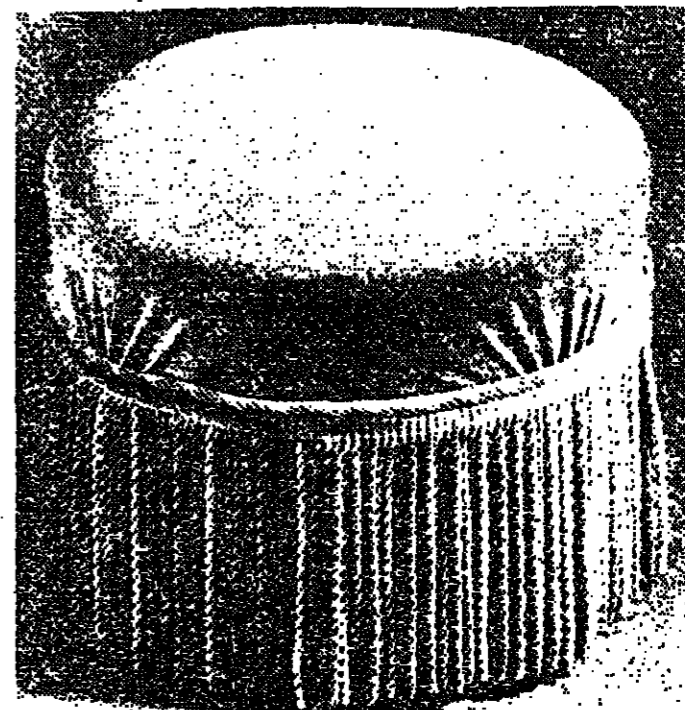
(Allen Lane, £9.50)

Tamburlaine-like, John Flem-  
ing and Hugh Honour have  
harnessed emperors to draw  
their cheriot into our view.  
("Hampered ladies of Asia",  
are well covered in the book  
as "a mineralogically im-  
precise term for various kinds of  
hard stone, notably nephrite  
... and jadeite ...") On the  
back jacket Lord Clark  
describes the book as "a fabu-  
lous piece of work" and Sir  
John Pope-Hennessy calls it "a  
truly invaluable book". Inter-  
tid or upstart the reviewer who  
attacked a book armoured with  
such advance reviews.

Fleming and Honour are an  
institution in the art world.  
Few other art historians have  
been the subject of a laudatory  
editorial in the Burlington  
Magazine. They have been pro-  
lific and entertaining: two  
qualities which should have  
been enough to destroy their  
reputation as art historians.  
They wrote many entries for  
the *Companion Encyclopedia  
of Antiques*. Fleming has  
written on Robert Adam and  
his circle, and on Scottish  
houses. Honour has written a  
guide-book to Venice, and  
books on cabinet makers,  
goldsmiths and Chinese and  
neo-classicism, and is preparing  
an eagerly awaited work on  
Canova. He has lectured in  
Washington Cathedral (his  
Doge's face stared out from  
among the ads for dirty movies  
in a Washington Post adver-  
tisement of the talk) and in the  
early 1960s he wrote a sparky  
gossip column in *Apollo* under  
the pseudonym Romulus, on  
one occasion contributing a  
barbed "profile" of Sir John  
Pope-Hennessy.

Yet their reputation in the  
art world could hardly be  
higher. It is comparable with  
that of Liddell and Scott in  
the classical learning of a cen-  
tury before; or perhaps an  
aster, if too majestic compar-  
ison would be with Dr. John-  
son who also, through a meticu-  
lous dictionary-maker, pre-  
served humour and humanity  
and never sank into the pedan-  
tic or sequestered. As Lord  
Clark writes, the entries of  
this dictionary are written  
concisely and intelligently that  
they can be read for pleasure  
for their own sakes. "I don't  
actually think the book will be  
serialized on 'A Book at Bed-  
time', but certainly the text  
even somewhat fancifully  
traced the style back to Wil-  
liam Blake."

I could spot no grievous  
omissions in the book, though  
some of the more talented  
china decorators have not been  
given an entry of their own,  
for example Fiddie Durrivier on  
whom the late Major W. H.  
Tapp wrote some rather sus-  
picious articles which Fleming  
and Honour could have filleted  
for the facts; though James  
Giles, on whom Robert Char-



The genteel but useful Pouffe

"buried in the same tomb with  
a third friend from their stu-  
dent days in Rome, all three  
claiming to have remained true  
to their youthful vows of amity  
and celibacy." In the main  
nervous style, human figures  
were "attenuated to an almost  
preposterous elegance, usually  
nude (the females with com-  
plex silhouettes to emphasize the  
nakedness of their bodies) and  
shown in twisted postures sug-  
gestive of sexual ecstasy."

The authors do not always  
avoid the time-honoured  
cliches of dictionary makers:  
A "proliferated as never  
before or since"; B "reached a  
new height"; C "played a pro-  
minent part"; D "found its  
most notable expression in"; E  
"gave rise to a fashion"  
(All these occur in the section  
on Mannerism alone.) There  
are also a few incautiously  
dogmatic, or too abrupt, state-  
ments of fact; to say that  
Mackmurdo's title-page for  
Wren's City Churches (1883) is  
"the earliest example of Art  
Nouveau design" is roughly  
just, and perhaps justly rough,  
considering their limitations of  
space; but the statement  
ignores previous books on Art  
Nouveau that trace the origins  
of the style back to English  
silverware of the 1830s-50s  
which were based on the same  
sinuous naturalistic forms as  
Art Nouveau and perhaps on  
the same wish to break away  
from a sterile historicism in  
ornament. (Other writers have  
even somewhat fancifully  
traced the style back to Wil-  
liam Blake.)

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omissions in the book, though  
some of the more talented  
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picious articles which Fleming  
and Honour could have filleted  
for the facts; though James  
Giles, on whom Robert Char-

Bevis Hillier

## John Tavener on his opera drawn from Dostoevsky

articularly concerned  
with one communicat-  
ing about how exotic  
"any" music is. It has  
John Tavener's new  
opera, *A Gentle Spirit*,  
its premiere tonight  
at the Bath Festival, is  
the failure to com-  
municate in the mar-  
a casted Russian.  
An unlikely subject,  
he thinks, for a good  
those already richly  
captive output, has  
be multi-dimensional,  
gued and liturgically  
et to express sur-  
ject is to overlook the  
t *A Gentle Spirit* is  
a short story by  
sky, that most soul-  
barriers.

after the completion  
Thérèse, Tavener's  
tic study of the life  
Lisieux, which the  
tera House will be stag-  
May, that Tavener's  
Gerald McManus  
d he read the  
ky. "It's the story of  
St Petersburg girl who  
herself out of a window  
disastrous marriage to  
ny officer to whom she  
to pawn an ikon, in  
s pawning an ikon in  
as rather like trying to  
e Sacrament," Tavener  
story, but there were  
es. "We wanted to

retain the obsessive mood of the  
story, the single vision—  
Dostoevsky has the man pacing  
up and down remembering the  
past whilst his wife lies dead on  
a bed—able to say, 'but we  
wanted to avoid monodrama'.  
Their solution was to retain  
Dostoevsky's opening,  
the silence, the pacing and the des-  
pairing cry "Is there anyone  
alive in the world?" and then  
to move into flashback, the  
memories burgeoning into live  
dramatic sequences, punctuated  
by the dream ritual of the  
suicide to which the soldier's  
mind persistently returns.

Floating moments of stasis  
where dreams and reality cross,  
ritual gestures, and, above all,  
the idea of dying and dying  
to oneself. "I think it is pure  
Tavener. Even his love of  
polyglot tongues ("the actual  
sound of the syllables in")  
a foreign tongue fascinates me")  
finds its way into *A Gentle  
Spirit*; though the opera will  
be sung in English, the girl at  
one point sings a haunting Rus-  
sian Orthodox prayer, and the  
differences? "I think the piece  
is darker-textured than any-  
thing I've written before,  
though I've also aimed at a  
certain edge—quality—  
Guns and icons make a fairly  
explosive mix, so the audience  
ought to be on the edge of  
their seats most of the time."

Working on *Thérèse* ("a  
saint who has always fascinat-

me, in fact I think I was writ-  
ing *Thérèse* subconsciously  
whilst I was working on *Ulti-  
mos Ritos*") Tavener came to  
doubt what had been for him  
at one time a very close feel-  
ing for the Catholic Church.  
"I felt they had been senseless-  
ized *Thérèse*, just as a French  
film of the Dostoevsky senti-  
mentalized *A Gentle Spirit*. The  
idea that the girl commits  
suicide to make her husband  
a better man seems to me  
very pie-in-the-sky, and a  
good deal removed from Dos-  
toevsky's real feelings." Per-  
haps it is for this reason that  
Tavener has been increasingly  
drawn to Russian and Greek  
Orthodox ritual. "I use  
Orthodox ritual rather as  
Gnostics use Roman ritual in  
plays; but the Orthodox seems  
to me so much purer and more  
direct. After all, there is a  
clearer historical line, no Re-  
formation, and liturgically  
more emphasis on the Gospel,  
less on the Sacrament itself."

Given this preoccupation with  
ritual, even in outwardly  
naturalistic situations, what  
degree of control does Tavener  
like his producer to exert over  
movement? "Neither opera is  
in any sense a ballet; on the  
other hand, in *Thérèse* every  
move and every gesture will be  
plotted in advance. And in  
*A Gentle Spirit* there is quite a  
lot of strictly controlled move-  
ment: the husband's pistol-

practice, for instance, which he  
does to bolster up his ego, is  
played ritually, almost over-  
orchestrated."  
Finding a librettist and pro-  
ducers has been something of a  
problem for Tavener. "For both  
opera I needed a dramatist  
rather than a poet. Too many  
contemporary operas seem to  
me to fail at the purely drama-  
tic level, or else—and this is  
something I very much wish to  
avoid—they're much too didac-  
tic and verbose. I found it  
rather hard to take all that  
Marxist preaching in Henze's  
latest piece. I was lucky to find  
Gerald McManus. He's studied  
classical drama for many years  
now, and he also happens to be  
Orthodox, which helps."

In practice, Tavener's own  
likes and dislikes tell us a good  
deal about his dramatic ideals.  
Interesting, in spite of some  
affinities of subject matter,  
Tavener is not drawn to Mahler  
quite in the way that Berio is.  
If anything, Tavener warms  
more to Mahler's anti-type,  
Bruckner, whose powerfully  
original use of space and time  
in his symphonies (in the  
adagio of the Ninth especially)  
clearly appeals to Tavener as  
powerfully as Boris Godunov's.  
These are all pleasing pre-  
cedents, but as Benjamin Brit-  
ten once averred, and as the  
proven success of *The Whale*,  
*The Celtic Requiem* and *Ultimos  
Ritos* has tended to confirm,

Tavener's is a potent, colourful  
talent. *Thérèse* will be difficult,  
even by Tavener's own admis-  
sion—"According to André  
Previn, who's seen the score, the  
soprano role is more taxing than  
anything in the repertoire!"—  
and it is perhaps fortunate that  
we can break ourselves gently  
into Tavener's new period with  
the Dostoevsky one-act  
(which, incidentally, comes to  
London later this week before  
travelling to Manchester and  
Cheltenham). For an opera  
which dramatizes the life of an  
atheist-turned-saint with a mix-  
ture of ferocious realism  
and surrealistic suggestiveness  
(landscapes in the style of  
Bosch are promised, the Somme,  
Auschwitz and an ultimate apoc-  
alypse), which has on either  
side of *Thérèse* a skeletal  
Christ and the brilliant, worldly,  
iconoclastic Rimbaud; which  
begins in conducted silence and  
a mystic play of light and dark  
and ends with a 30-minute  
Liebestod on the single word  
"love", is obviously no small  
undertaking.

Perhaps both operas mark,  
in Rimbaud-like phrase, the period  
of Tavener's own Season in  
Hell, though I suspect that they  
could, equally, be benedictory—  
bringing us, like the best Eliot,  
to that point of crisis from which  
a reconstruction of faith is once  
again richly possible.

Richard Osborne

## Festival opens with a heartening concert

x Singers  
Abbey

m Mann  
a double bill at the  
1 for the city jubilee,  
the twenty-eighth Inter-  
Festival of Music,  
egan on Friday and will  
until June 12. Bee-  
music, in this anniversary  
year, is being strongly  
ried. There is a quantity  
music, plenty from the  
century also, special  
n being paid to John  
Running like a thread  
the programmes is the  
d J. S. Bach, to which  
ning concert in Bath  
was devoted.

in Sinfonietta  
Elizabeth Hall

## Chissell

s without saying that  
one concert anywhere is  
to be scheduled as a  
event. Friday's  
Sinfonietta programme  
exception. Even though  
not work out quite as  
ly advertised, the group  
came up with their  
by commissioned piece  
rich proceedings. Paul  
on's *Concertino* (Con-  
subtitled "Concerto for  
ruments") according to the programme  
his was "conceived and

four young vocal soloists, to per-  
form the glorious D major  
*Magnificat*, preceded by three  
other sacred works, all at  
possibly. It was said, neverthe-  
less, to find harmonic move-  
ment coalescing and vocal line  
blurring in the G major short  
Mass.

When the solo cantata  
*Jauchet Gott* began, Jennifer  
Smith's ringing soprano and  
Crispian Steele-Perkins's proud  
trumpet obbligato appeared to  
have beaten the hazards; but  
in the aria *Hochster, mache  
deine Güte* she and the orches-  
tral bass were left without a  
perceptible organ accompani-  
ment to connect their move-  
ment, since the harmony did  
not penetrate the nave where  
the audience sat. For general-  
ist listening it was surely a  
heartening concert.

self, as conductor, could be  
seen and heard setting steady  
tempo, bolstering firm rhythm  
and tuning phrases, most pre-  
sensibly. It was said, neverthe-  
less, to find harmonic move-  
ment coalescing and vocal line  
blurring in the G major short  
Mass.

half-closed ears of today.  
Although not given new Wil-  
liam Walton, as promised, at  
least many of us, unable to be  
at the Plaistons Hall in  
March, under the auspices of  
the English Bach Festival, were  
able to enjoy a group of eight  
unpublished rejects from  
*Faust* with Richard Baker and  
Carly Berberian as reciters.  
Delightful, yes, but certainly  
not novel enough to make any-  
one question the composer's  
"definitive" selection of 1942.  
Before a complete perfor-  
mance of this work under Colin  
Davis after the interval, the  
first half ended with tribute to  
Mozart in the C minor Sere-  
nade, K 383, not a note of it out  
of reach, yet every phrase say-  
ing twice as much as might be  
expected from the title.

## BBC SO/Mackerras

## Albert Hall

## Paul Griffiths

A programme of French fa-  
vourites on a warm June eve-  
ning ought to have been a recipe  
for pleasure, but somehow the  
magic failed to happen on  
Friday. In large part, I suspect,  
the fault lay with the audience,  
or rather with the non-audience,  
for it must have dispirited  
Charles Mackerras and the BBC  
Symphony Orchestra to see  
such a preponderance of empty  
seats.

The Elizabethans  
Purcell Room

## Thomas Walker

Elaborate, high-coloured cos-  
tuming with fancy engravings  
of drawing-room, soft light, all  
pressed into the service of songs  
by John Dowland, Shakespeare's  
poetry. With such a combina-  
tion, how could The Eliza-  
bethans' octet of singer, players  
and declaimers fail to convey  
the gracious spirit of an earlier  
age, and add their tribute to the  
jubilee?

things more depressing than  
that.  
Jean-Rodolphe Kars then  
came on to the platform for the  
first of two piano concertos,  
Ravel's in G and the orchestra  
began fitfully to come to life.  
Rorns and trumbone brought  
their moments of lift, and there  
was a nice cor anglais solo in  
the slow movement, though the  
string tone remained an embar-  
rassment.

The Elizabethans  
Purcell Room

## Thomas Walker

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and declaimers fail to convey  
the gracious spirit of an earlier  
age, and add their tribute to the  
jubilee?

On the other hand, he has  
really enjoyed writing this  
novel, finding out how to por-  
tray Shakespeare. "I felt that  
inside Shakespeare's mind was  
a place where I didn't wish to  
venture, so I thought of Jack  
Rice, who is only a little  
character in the book, so he  
need not know of Shake-  
speare's thoughts. It would be  
almost impossible if you could  
not see him completely from  
the outside. And so I enjoyed  
writing it."

The Elizabethans  
Purcell Room

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tuming with fancy engravings  
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age, and add their tribute to the  
jubilee?

law? Both, perhaps? "I can  
take my QC to the grave. I'm  
the best playwright that ever  
defended a murderer in the  
Central Criminal Court. If you  
tell that to a murderer they  
don't look very encouraged."

The Elizabethans  
Purcell Room

## Thomas Walker

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and declaimers fail to convey  
the gracious spirit of an earlier  
age, and add their tribute to the  
jubilee?

writing another six Rumpole  
plays for television—I've  
written about him before, and  
they are going to put them  
on in September with Leo  
McKern, presumably for next  
year. My producer has been  
staring in the Old Bailey look-  
ing a little edgy."

The Elizabethans  
Purcell Room

## Thomas Walker

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of drawing-room, soft light, all  
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Philippa Toomey





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE UNWELCOME GUEST EXPOSED

It is a relief to all the Commonwealth Heads of State that President Amin has decided to "turn back" the tide of his "guests" and to try to join them. The fact that he has decided to do this is a relief to all the Commonwealth Heads of State. The fact that he has decided to do this is a relief to all the Commonwealth Heads of State.

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## TING THE BILL FOR OUR RACEHORSES

Club is unlikely to missioning any in the near week, to its evident sment, it released a which it had requested omist Intelligence Unit, saying that the level : money available for was entirely adequate. inclusion was in total n to the Jockey Club's w, supported by many rganizations connected ing that "the need to a higher level of prize is the most important ctor in the future well- racing". That submis- had been made forcefully nce to the Royal Commis- a Gambling, and the ist Intelligence Unit's was intended (and d) to back it up.

most owners (even those in partnerships and syndicates) now have to keep sharply in mind the costs which their hobby entails.

are indissolubly linked, to their mutual benefit. Between them, they employ about 100,000 people, three quarters of them involved in the betting side.

## d Wood

## Benn and Labour lership

the riddles of politics is ticians come to acquire a ice that those who know ill, friend or foe, cannot r other than as a caric- e a few examples. Arde of the sharpest minds in history, yet he was usually s as a little man surrounded e like Ernest Bevin, Cripps Dalton, Harold Macmillan e presented as unflappable, as one of the shrewd and of men. Alex. Home, e of a misplaced joke about matches to work out econo- e came to be mocked as an urteenth Earl, although he ur grasp of politics than his contemporaries.

reveal his extraordinary single mindedness and personal urbanity. We first became close, less than at arm's length, during his lonely and peripatetic campaign to get rid of the hereditary Stansgate peerage to which he had succeeded as the elder surviving son. He enlisted me to the cause, and fed into the habit of ringing me at an unconscionably early hour. The calls were what he came to describe, as a Cabinet minister, "working breakfasts".

a front bench can live out his time in politics and still prosper. He is always intellectually ahead of "conventional wisdom, my necessary right, yet always forcing answers to inconvenient political questions, such as renouncing hereditary peerages and calling for the constitutional innovation of an EEC referendum.

## Setback to rescue archaeology

From Mr T. G. Hassall  
Sir, Your Archaeology Report entitled "Farmoor: Ancient Excavations" (May 24), describing the recent excavations by the Oxford Archaeological Unit highlights the modern economies now forced on this unit and similar organizations concerned with rescue archaeology throughout the country.

However, no national network has emerged, our grants are made on a strictly ad hoc basis, site by site, with virtually no provision for inflation proofing. It would appear that the government, while the major source of funding for rescue archaeology in the country does not accept any responsibility for the many agencies that carry out work on its behalf. There appears to be no intelligible plan for spending the limited government funds for rescue excavation either in Oxfordshire or elsewhere in the country as a whole.

## Rhodesian raid

From Mr Basil G. T. Elmes  
Sir, The leader "Unwise but not Unlawful" in today's *The Times* (June 5) was one too soon. The one-sided attitude of our Government, the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations was deplorable. I am happy to have served in HM Overseas Service for many years in West Africa where I was fund under smoot by expropriate officers that "Africa for the Africans" would come in due course.

From the Chairman of Cumbria County Council  
Sir, I write as Chairman of Cumbria County Council regarding your news story of June 2, by John Chartres, headed "Cumbrian Tories intend to run national park". There are some points which need to be put right because the inference is given that the ruling party of this county council has flung democracy to the winds in order to control the Lake District National Park on a purely political basis.

## Use of Welsh language

From Mr M. Hughes  
Sir, I am sure everyone in Wales will agree with Trevor Fishlock's proposition that the language issue needs "special and responsible reporting". What a pity, then, that his own reporting does not pass that test. His article of today (May 24) reports the formation of the Language Freedom Movement, a small group which is against compulsory Welsh.

From Dr D. B. Southern  
Sir, One does not need to look to America and the forebears of Herr Schily, Croissant, Strübele, Groenewold, Heldmann and other radical lawyers, who in the defence of those accused of political terrorism have wrought such havoc on the German legal system, as your correspondent so admirably describes (article, June 1). In Weimar Germany there also existed extremist lawyers, who secured fame and notoriety by the way in which they defended those indicted for so-called political crimes.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Relations with the Japanese

From Professor R. P. Dore, FEA

Sir, One wonders a little at the somewhat vehement insistence of Lord Sberfield (Letters, May 28) and Professor Gowing that it was absolutely necessary to drop two atomic bombs on Japan to force its surrender. Should one assume what one usually does assume when people protest too much?

reations with other Western countries, it induces in the Japanese a sense of not really "belonging" to the country of nations—a sentiment which helps explain why Japan's external policies are in general so unimaginatively defensive, and apparently so exclusively concerned with short-term advantage.

### Coroners and transplants

From Mr Robert A. Sells

Sir, Mr Pappworth should have taken the trouble to inform himself about the recent ground rules concerning organ transplantation before writing his emotional letter to you, published on May 16. He has committed errors of fact to paper which should be put right.

hope that coroners will cooperate with surgeons in arranging a suitable routine with hospitals. Taken together, the two documents represent a formula which will hopefully promote the safety of organ donation, and will make more organs available. Neither document is an "instruction".

### The Lake District

From the Chairman of Cumbria County Council

Sir, I write as Chairman of Cumbria County Council regarding your news story of June 2, by John Chartres, headed "Cumbrian Tories intend to run national park". There are some points which need to be put right because the inference is given that the ruling party of this county council has flung democracy to the winds in order to control the Lake District National Park on a purely political basis.

### Radical German lawyers

From Dr D. B. Southern

Sir, One does not need to look to America and the forebears of Herr Schily, Croissant, Strübele, Groenewold, Heldmann and other radical lawyers, who in the defence of those accused of political terrorism have wrought such havoc on the German legal system, as your correspondent so admirably describes (article, June 1). In Weimar Germany there also existed extremist lawyers, who secured fame and notoriety by the way in which they defended those indicted for so-called political crimes.

## The discovery of penicillin

From Mr Richard Gordon

Sir, The penicillin story has more fascinating twists than the complete severance of Fleming's work at St Mary's in 1928 from Florey's at Oxford in 1940, when Sir Ernest Chain thought Fleming already dead. Florey was an editor of the journal which published Fleming's paper. So Florey missed its significance equally with its author.

### Illustrators of books

From the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Sir, Perhaps you will allow me to answer Mr Alderson's ungenerous article (June 5) about the Francis Williams Prize. In the Museum's judgment the interests of the price and of book illustrators are better served by a quinquennial award of £500 followed by a large and important exhibition than by a small annual award which he would propose. The £1 handling fee for each entry is paid to the National Book League, who organize the prize jointly with the Museum, solely for the expenses of the competition.

Director,  
Victoria and Albert Museum,  
South Kensington, SW7.

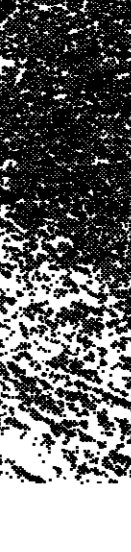
### St Alban and St George

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, I have to cross swords, or whatever Christians cross, with our Archbishop of Canterbury, May 31) especially as I am wholly in favour of sacking our patron saint, the fictional Levantine George; but Alban could hardly become patron saint of the English. Of the British perhaps. If he'd ever heard of the English it was of a gang of ferocious pagans across the North Sea. The idea of becoming their patron saint would have caused his eyeballs to pop out like those of his executioner. When they did arrive here they drove Alban's compatriots into Wales and established the cult of *Woden and Thor*. I am reminded of a little church in Brittany dedicated to St Cadog with an inscription to the effect that he was *Anglo de nation, né à Glamorgan*. The aisle is strewn with the eyeballs of visiting Welshmen.



هكذا من الليل



Jennia ago. It has remained its guiding aspiration from the day it reemerged to independence. It has persevered in its quest for peace in the course of the past 10 years.

The stronger all the peoples of the Middle East feel the urge to abandon the ways of war, which in its modern-day dimensions would be unmitigated disaster for all of them, and the sooner they embark on the road of peaceful cooperation, the faster they will liberate themselves from the bondage of want and attain the freedom of plenty. May the tenth anniversary of the Six-Day War be the turning-point, and the Ninth Knesset become the Parliament of Peace.

**Gideon Raphael**

lennia ago. It has remained its guiding aspiration from the day it reemerged to independence. It has persevered in its quest for peace in the course of the past 20 years.

The stronger all the peoples of the Middle East feel the urge to abandon the ways of war, which in its modern-day dimensions would be unmitigated disaster for all of them, and the sooner they embark on the road of peaceful cooperation, the faster they will liberate themselves from the bondage of want and attain the freedom of peace.

Today, on the tenth anniversary of the Six-Day War be the turning-point, and the Ninth Knesset become the Parliament of Peace.

**Gideon Raphael**

1 from page 5

clergymen or lawyers for the prosecution of citizens and organizations. In cases provided for by law legal counsel to citizens shall be free of charge.

Article 161. Representatives of public bodies and work collectives shall be allowed to take part in civil and criminal proceedings.

Article 162. This article sets that settlement of economic disputes between organizations, institutions and enterprises shall be conducted through arbitration tribunals operating under the State Court of Arbitration of the USSR.

Chapter 21. The Prosecutor's Office

Article 163. Supreme supervisory power over the precise and uniform execution of laws by all organs, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, executive and administrative organs of local Soviet Republics, collective farms, cooperative and other public organizations, officials and citizens, shall be exercised by the Procurator-General of the USSR and prosecutors subordinate to him.

Article 164. The Procurator-General of the USSR shall be appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and shall be responsible before it. Reports to it, or between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to which he shall submit reports.

Article 165. Prosecutors of union republics, autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous districts shall be appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR. Prosecutors of autonomous areas and district and city procurators of union republics and procurators of union republics and their appointment endorsed by the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Article 166. The term of office of the Procurator-General of the USSR and all subordinate prosecutors shall be five years.

Article 167. Organs of the Procurator's Office shall exercise their power, independently from the organs of the Executive Power, shall be subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR. The organization and conduct of his business shall be determined by the Procurator's Office of the USSR shall be defined in the law on the Procurator's supervision in the USSR.

VIII. The arms, flag, anthem and capital of the USSR.

Article 168. Designates the arms of the USSR.

Article 169. (Designates the state flag of the USSR).

Article 170. (Deals with the state anthem of the USSR).

Article 171. The City of Moscow shall be the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

IX. The Manner of Action and Amendment of the Constitution of the USSR

Article 172. The Constitution of the USSR shall have supreme legal force. All laws and other acts of state organs shall be issued in conformity with the Constitution of the USSR.

The Constitution of the USSR shall be definitive from the time of its adoption.

Article 173. Amendment of the Constitution of the USSR shall be by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by a two-thirds majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of each of its chambers,

## SPORT

## Cricket

## Packer affair unsettles batsmen of both sides

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

When at lunch on Saturday,

England were 30 for seven they

seemed sure to lose the second

of the Prudential Trophy matches.

By 100 runs, in reply to a

total of 171, 33.3 over, were

60 for six and on the brink of

defeat by 101 runs. The third

and last of this series of one-day

games will be played at the Oval

on Saturday. The first two

Prudential games, since the first

in 1972, have been played

against Pakistan, India, New

Zealand and West Indies, as well

as Australia, and until Australia

were bowled out on Saturday for 70

the lowest total had been New Zea-

land's 153 at Swansea in 1973. If

England had batted poorly badly,

Australia's batsmen were dramati-

cally worse. Asked, when it was

over, what he thought of the

modern "superstar" Sir Leonard

Hutton and they played at, though

they were already millionaires.

One batsman after another, on

both sides, got out to extravagant

strokes, cutting, driving and hook-

ing before they had a sight of the

ball. What looked a beautiful

wicket did, in fact, provide the

medium-paced bowlers with some

help. Cresswell and Chappell, who

destroyed the England innings,

moved the occasional ball a lot

sooner, when Australia batted, did

Lever, who won the award as Man

of the Match not only for his bow-

ling but because with O'Brien he

shared a telling eighth wicket

partnership of 55.

The mostly overcast weather

also had something to do with the

low scoring by inducing the

ball to swing. England, as well,

fielded brightly and bowled very

well. Yet 11 over, 33.3 over, the

accredited batsmen of the two

eldest cricketing countries can

ever have performed collectively

with less bludge than they did

now. Their lack of concentration,

and therefore of success, is due

partly, I am afraid, to the Packer

affair on their minds. It must,

inevitably, be worrying them.

Some of the young Aus-

tralian are said to be doing so

fearfully that they may be about

to cut themselves off from an assured

and happy future.

Craig, England's captain, is

having to press to catch the

eye, though he hardly needs to.

Underwood is no doubt won-

dering whether to damage his

not to have the chance of break-

ing Gibbs' record number of Test

wickets. On Saturday the 15

members of the England group who

were playing mustered a stagger-

ing 54 runs between them. The

four for 100 in 140 and 100 in

Underwood and Davis—all made

naught. In going terms the only

one of the 14 to break 50 was

Graham Chappell, for taking five

cheap wickets.

Lancashire mauled Yorkshire

pride of Yorkshire

The pride of the county

championship leaders, Yorkshire,

were badly denied by their rivals,

Lancashire, on the first day

of their match at Old Trafford

on Saturday.

John Abraham, not out at

Yorkshire bowling with 13 bound-

aries in an unbeaten 101—his

first century in top-class cricket—

and with Frank Horne, captain

of the Lancashire team, who

were playing mustered a stagger-

ing 54 runs between them. The

four for 100 in 140 and 100 in

Underwood and Davis—all made

naught. In going terms the only

one of the 14 to break 50 was

Graham Chappell, for taking five

cheap wickets.

## Richards reigns with jubilee century

By Alan Gibson

LORD'S, Hampshire beat Middle-

sex by 60 runs

It was rather a damp and

gloomy day at Lord's, not many

people there, though there was a

gentleman near the Tavern Bar

who played "God Save the

Queen" on a month organ. At

least I think it was a month

organ and I think it was "God

Save the Queen". But it might

have been "Jingle Bells" or a

harpichord, always given that the

musician was not deaf. There

was also some jubilation among

the Hampshire supporters who had

travelled, because they had a

handsome win, never much in

doubt about it, but they decided

he would play an innings.

An interruption from rain, and

another from bad light (rather

puzzling, because when play was

resumed the sun was shining

somewhat worse than when it

was suspended) reduced the

match to 33 overs a side. Hamp-

shire scored 173 for four in the

first innings, Richards 102 of them.

It was not perhaps one of his very

best innings: after taking some

fast early runs off the pitch, he

went through a quiet period when

he could not quite time his strokes

on an unusually fast pitch.

Indeed, he seemed to have

been bowled at 31 Turner for a

time outscored Richards in the

second-wicket partnership. But

once he was back in the groove

he was far the best of the bowlers,

and Smith, with an eye on the

score, sensibly used up only a short

breath—Richards took command,

as probably no other current

player could. He scored more

than a run a ball, he reached 50

and his century with a six, hit-

ting 40 altogether. It was his

100th century in the John Player

League.

Turner played a useful innings,

not least because he did not

bludge himself once he saw that

the master was in the mood. No

other Hampshire batsman was

required to do much, but they

left a severe task for the bow-

lers, who, of course, were without

Brewster and Berrill.

Richards bowled a fast opening

spell, and had Smith caught in

the slips—marvellous catch.

Richards again—in the first over.

Generally, Richards was inclined

to pitch too short. I thought,

especially after he set two slips

and a gully for him. It was as

if he was trying to demonstrate

that he was a faster bowler than

Daniel, which I am sure he is;

but it was Daniel who bowled the

better yesterday, given Sunday

League conditions.

Radley stood up to Roberts

bravely, made some excellent

strokes as well. When he was

fifth out for 37, the total 65, I

felt that the only thing that could

save Middlesex would be the

immediate transfer of Richards.

I dare say he might have quite

easily made 100 for both

sides in the same match, and

before you dismiss such a thought

as impossible, remember we must

remember that the philosopher

reminded us, to do nothing which

might be in restraint of the free

movement of trade.

Hampshire

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Richards: quiescent period.

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